













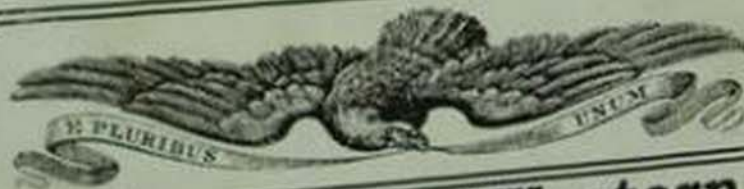


THE UNION FOREVER!

**ATTENTION
VOLUNTEERS!**

YOUR COUNTRY IS IN PERIL.

Let every Man that has the Arm and
Nerve for a SOLDIER Fly to the
Rescue.



**Loyal Men of Western
Virginia Join Now!**

Company "A" ("The Rough and Ready Guards") of the **First
Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry** is presently
seeking worthy men to follow the Stars and Stripes once again, for the
honor of the Union and the glory of the Mountain State. If you are
interested in Civil War reenacting and would like more information or to
enlist now, see one of our recruiting officers.

















































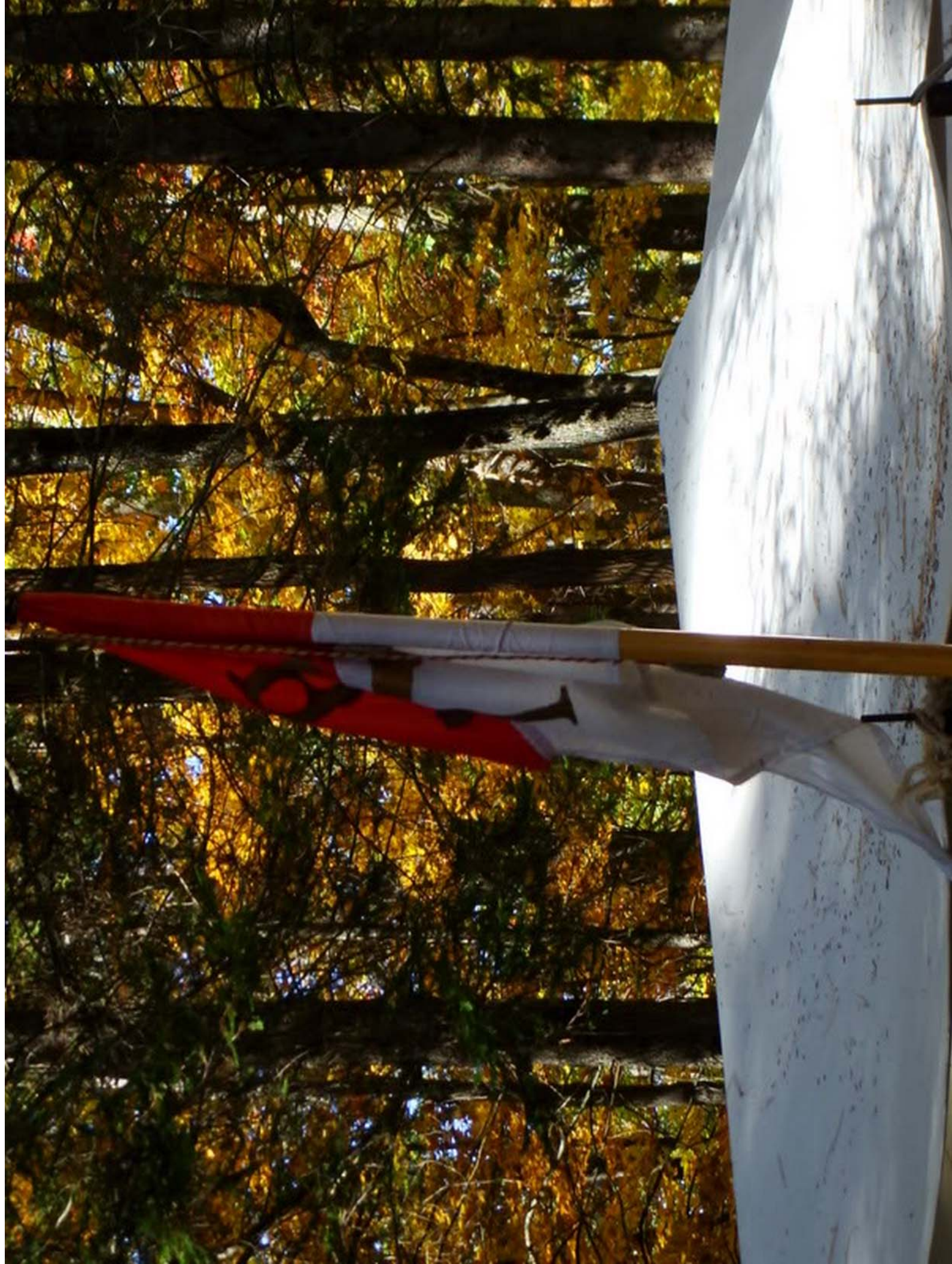














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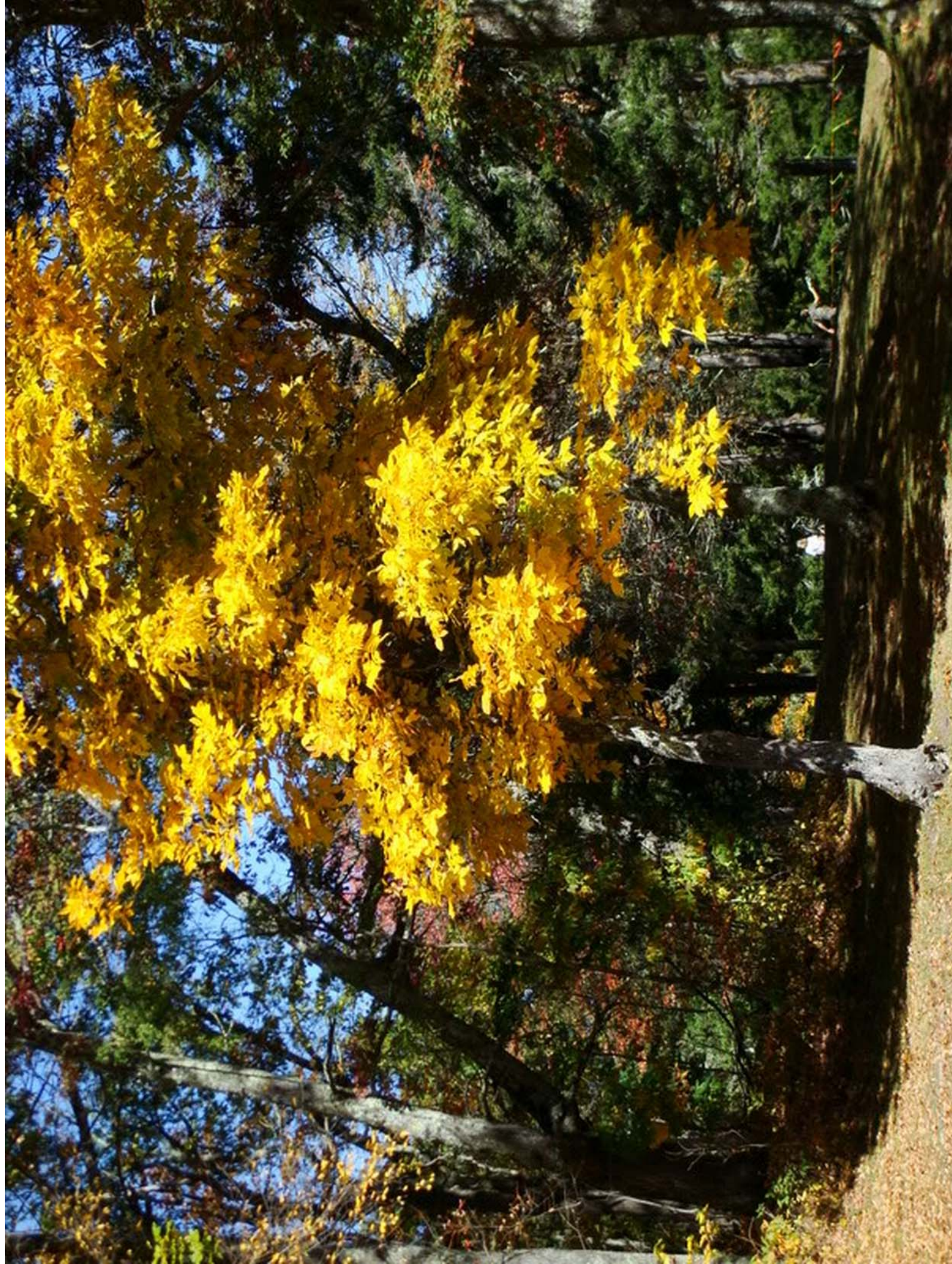




REGISTRATION







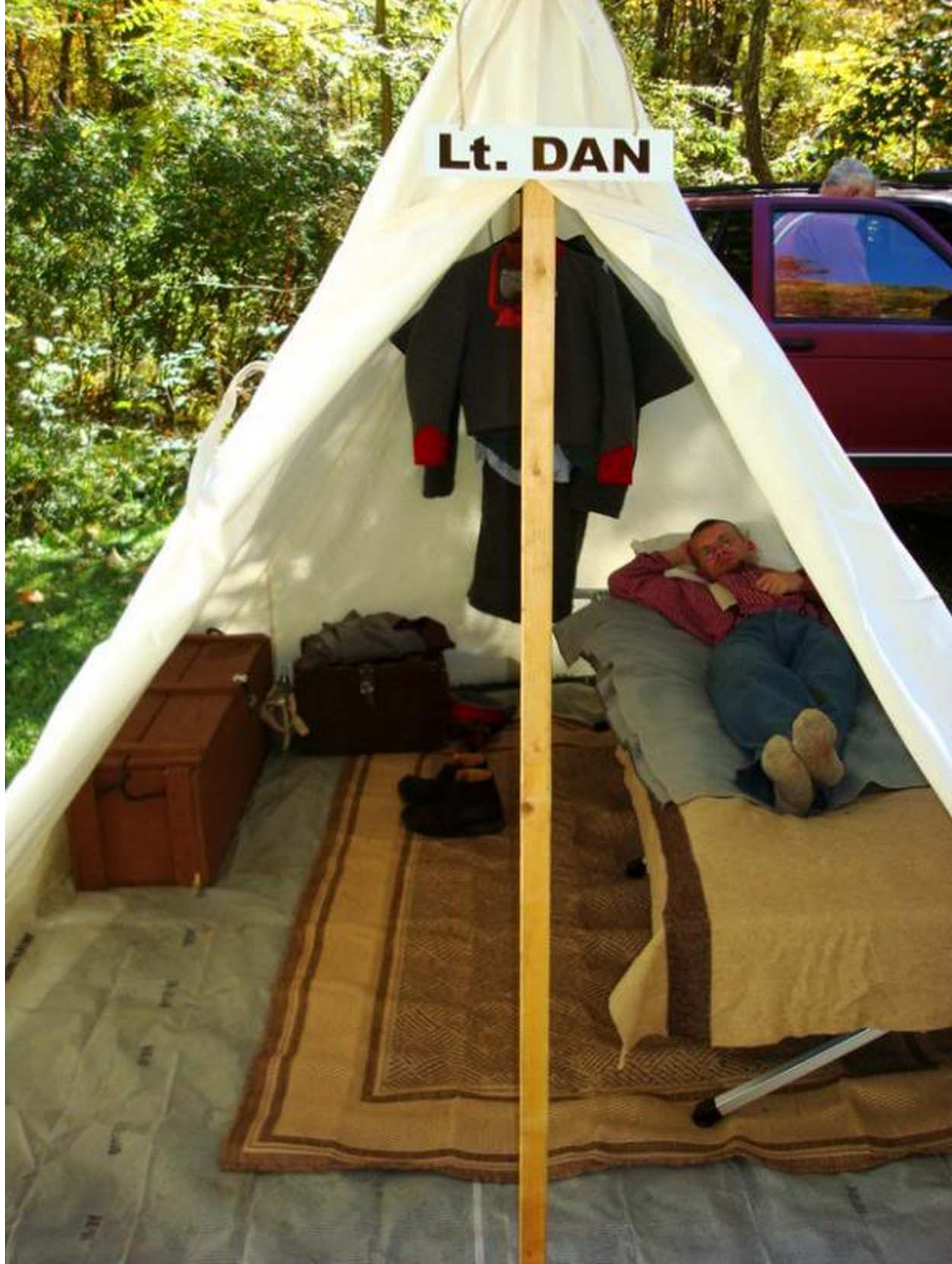








Lt. DAN







LIEUT. HENRY BENDER
COMMANDED CO. E IN THE LAST CHARGE
THAT THE 10TH W. VA. VOL. INF. MADE
THAT BROKE THE CONFEDERATE LINE
AT THE BLOODY ANGLE WHERE
SO MANY OF THE BRAVE MEN
OF BOTH ARMIES FELL
NOVEMBER 5TH 1863











JOHN D. BAXTER
THIS MARKS THE SPOT
WHERE JOHN D. BAXTER,
ORDINARY SERGEANT, CO. E,
ILLINOIS INFANTRY, LEADING
THE CONFEDERATE LINE
LEADING THE LAST CHARGE
NOVEMBER 30TH, 1863.













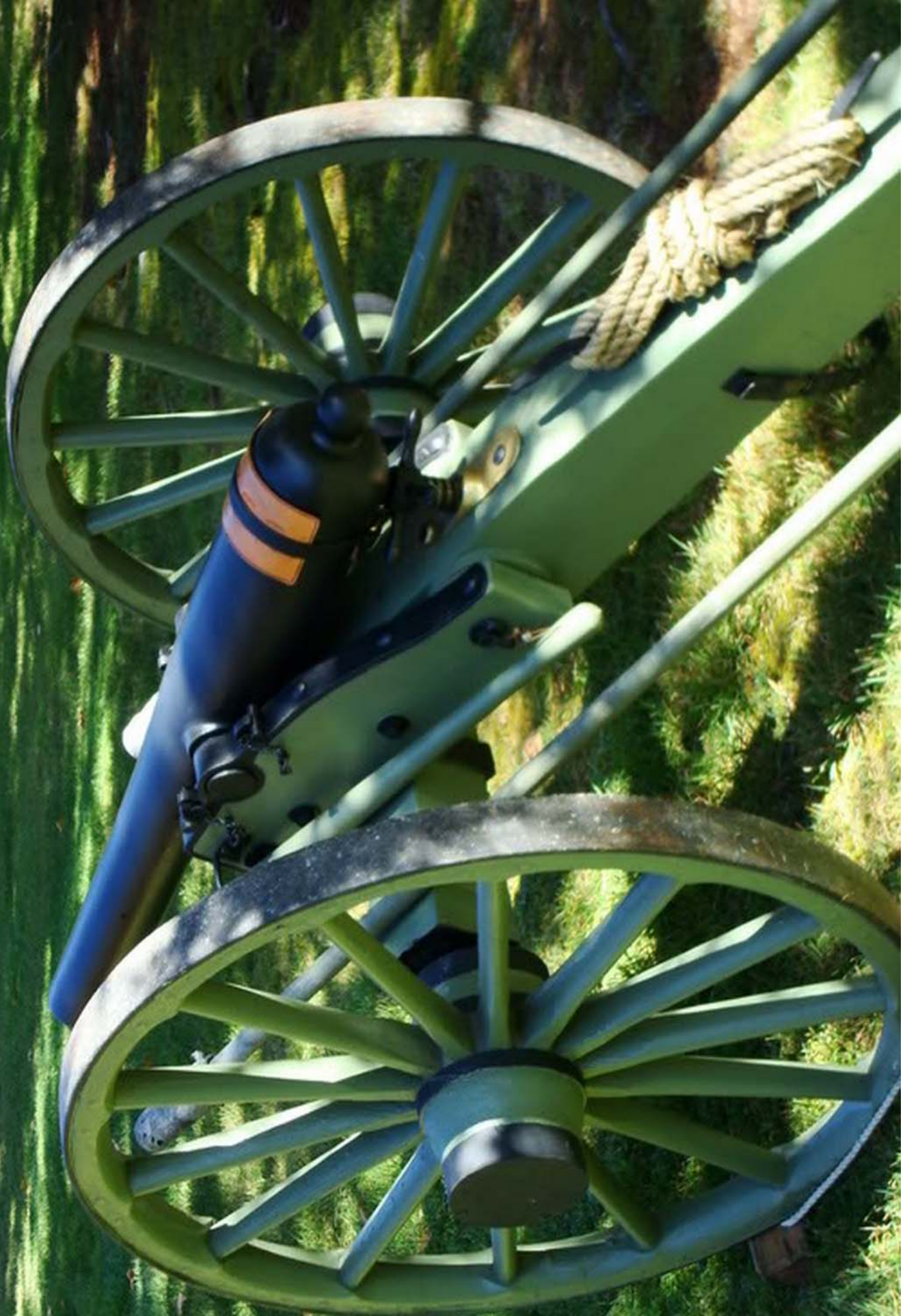


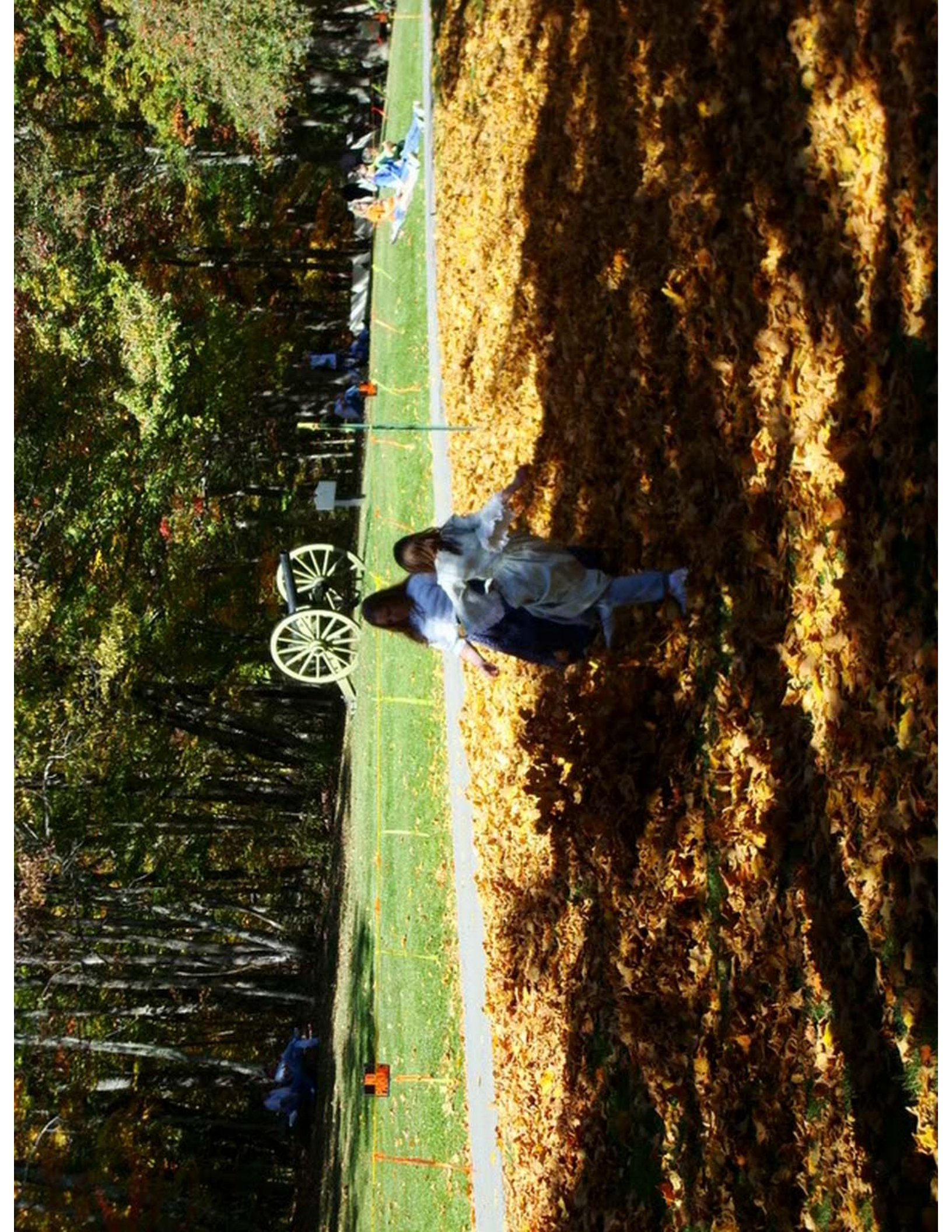




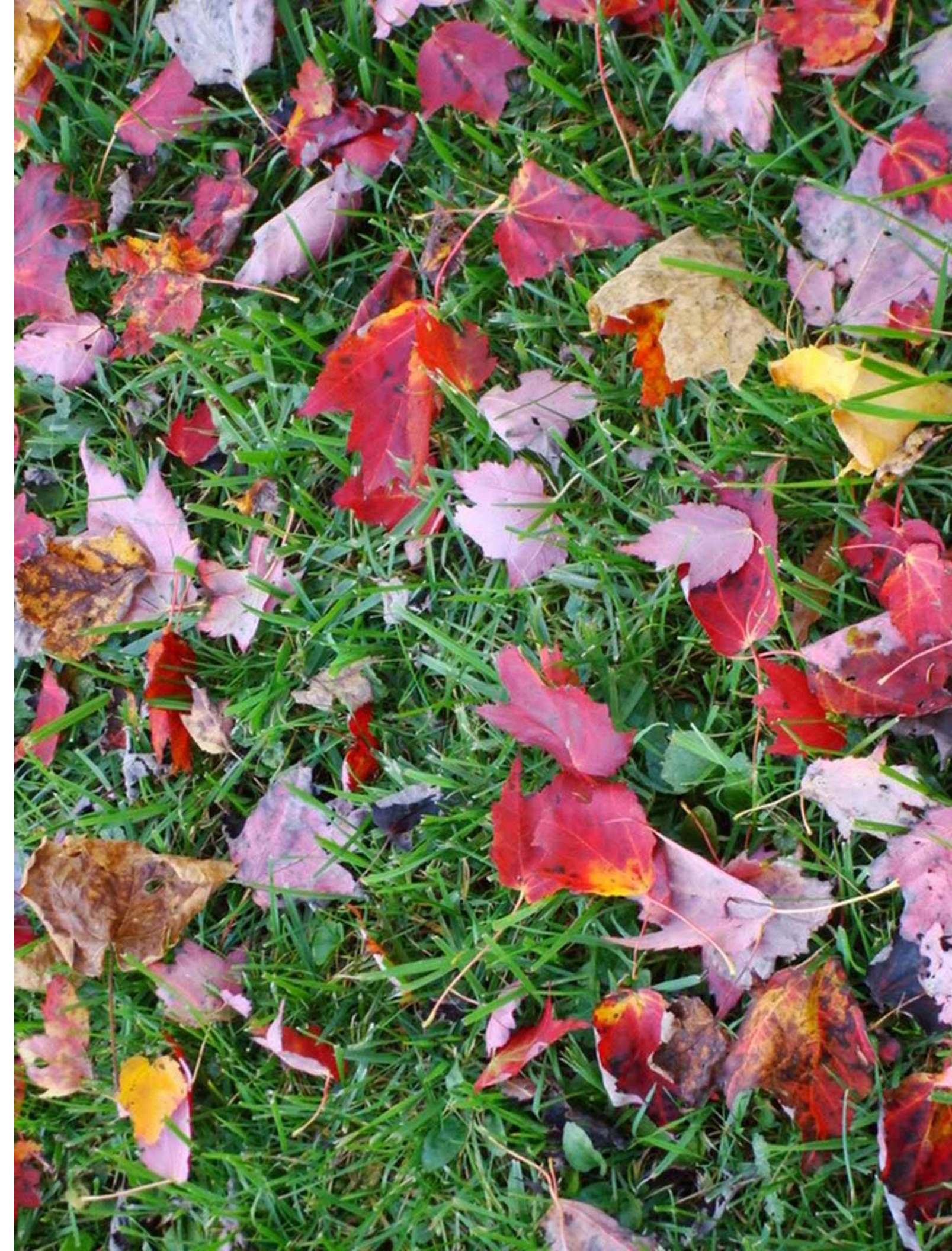




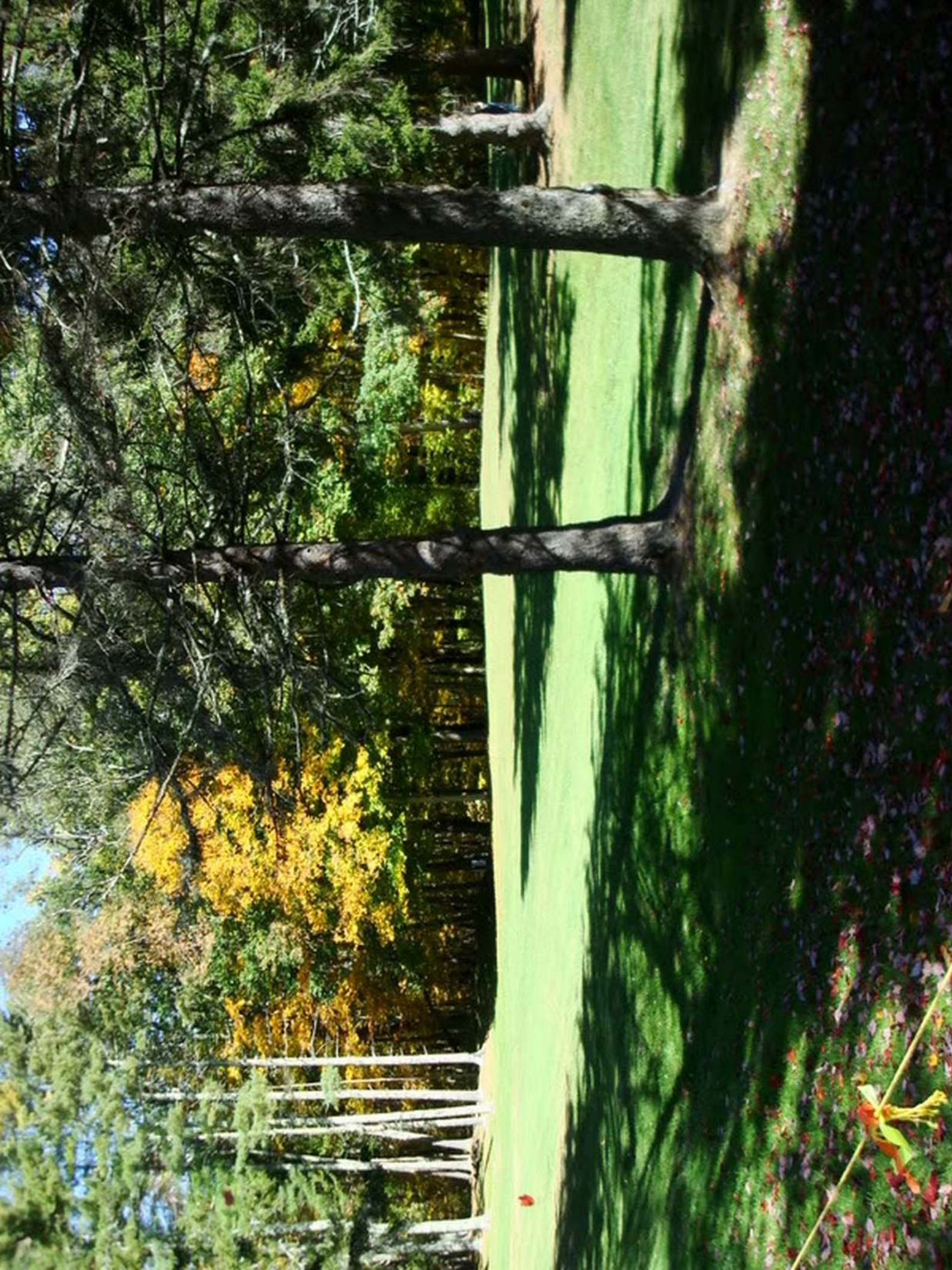


















Civil War Re-enactment Photos
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MEMBER

22nd Virginia Infantry

5x12--15.00
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THE BATTLE AT DROOP MOUNTAIN



NOVEMBER 6, 1863

Nearly five months after West Virginia was admitted into the Union, the Confederate army of Brigadier General John Echols still occupied the prosperous Greenbrier Valley region of the new state. From its headquarters in Lewisburg, his army was the foremost defense of the Virginia-Tennessee Railroad, an important Confederate supply line in southwest Virginia.

On August 26 and 27, 1863, the Confederate army had successfully repulsed an attack at White Sulphur Springs by the Federal Army of Brigadier General William W. Averell. In early November, Echols learned that General Averell had left his headquarters in Beverly, West Virginia, and was again moving south toward the railroad. Confederate outposts in Pocahontas County tried to slow the advance. General Echols marched his army north, all through the night, to Droop Mountain to reinforce them.

The reinforcements arrived just in time, for General Averell began his attack early. Throughout the morning, Echols' outnumbered Confederate army held the high ground and blocked the

highway with artillery, but in the afternoon was overwhelmed by the crushing advance of Federal infantry on his left flank. Following the collapse of his lines, General Echols retreated south into Virginia with the remnants of his command. Federal troops occupied Lewisburg on November 7, 1863, but being burdened by prisoners and captured livestock, General Averell elected to return to his headquarters in Beverly, waiting until early December to lead a third, and ultimately successful, attack on the vital railroad. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley in the spring of 1864 drew remaining Confederate troops out of West Virginia, thus leaving the new state securely under the control of the Federal government for the remainder of the War.

With more than 400 casualties, (140 Union and approximately 275 Confederate) the Battle at Droop Mountain was one of the last significant Civil War battles in West Virginia.



General John Echols



General William W. Averell

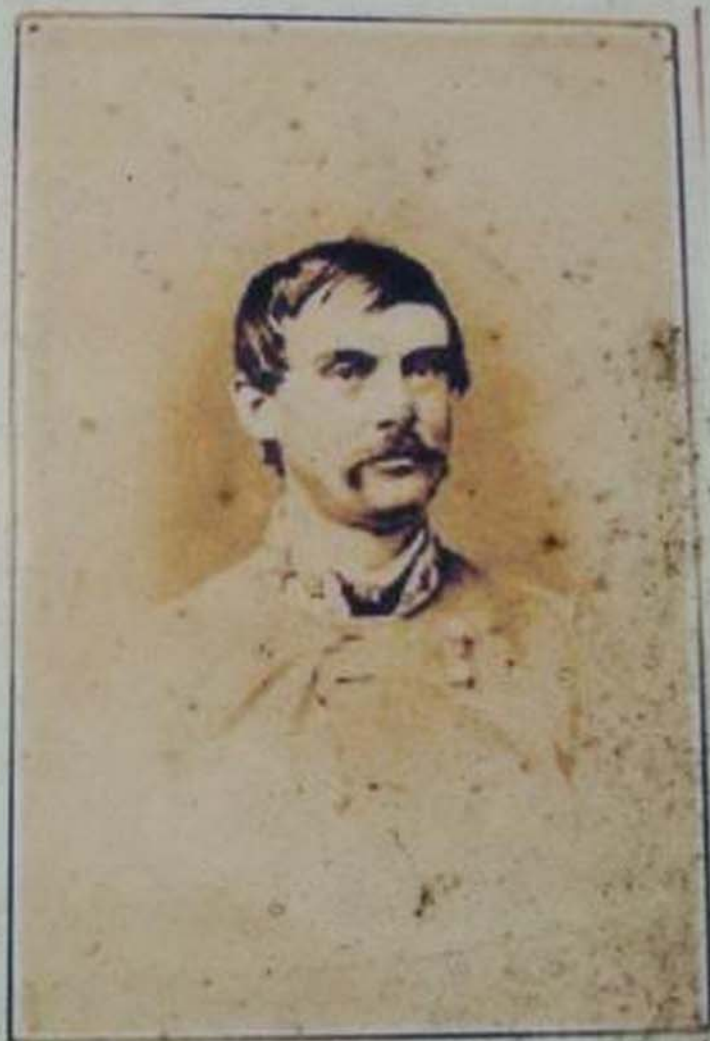
Nearly five months
Brigadier General
new state. From
Virginia-Tennessee

On August 26 and
Sulphur Spring
November, Ech
Virginia, and wa
County tried to
night, to Droop

The reinforcements
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south into Virginia with the remnants of I
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the army held the high ground and blocked the
rushing advance of
General Echols retreated
occupied Lewisburg
livestock, General
December to lead a
in the Shenandoah
West Virginia, thus
for the remainder

(rate) the Battle at
ia.



General John Echols

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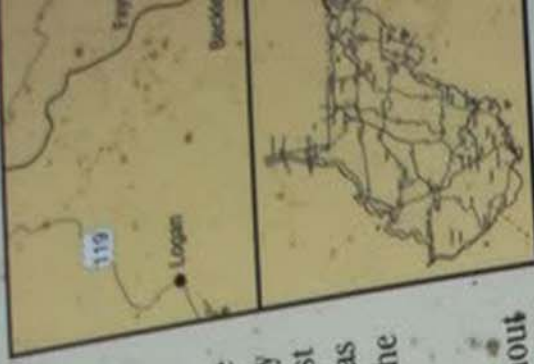
General William W. Averell

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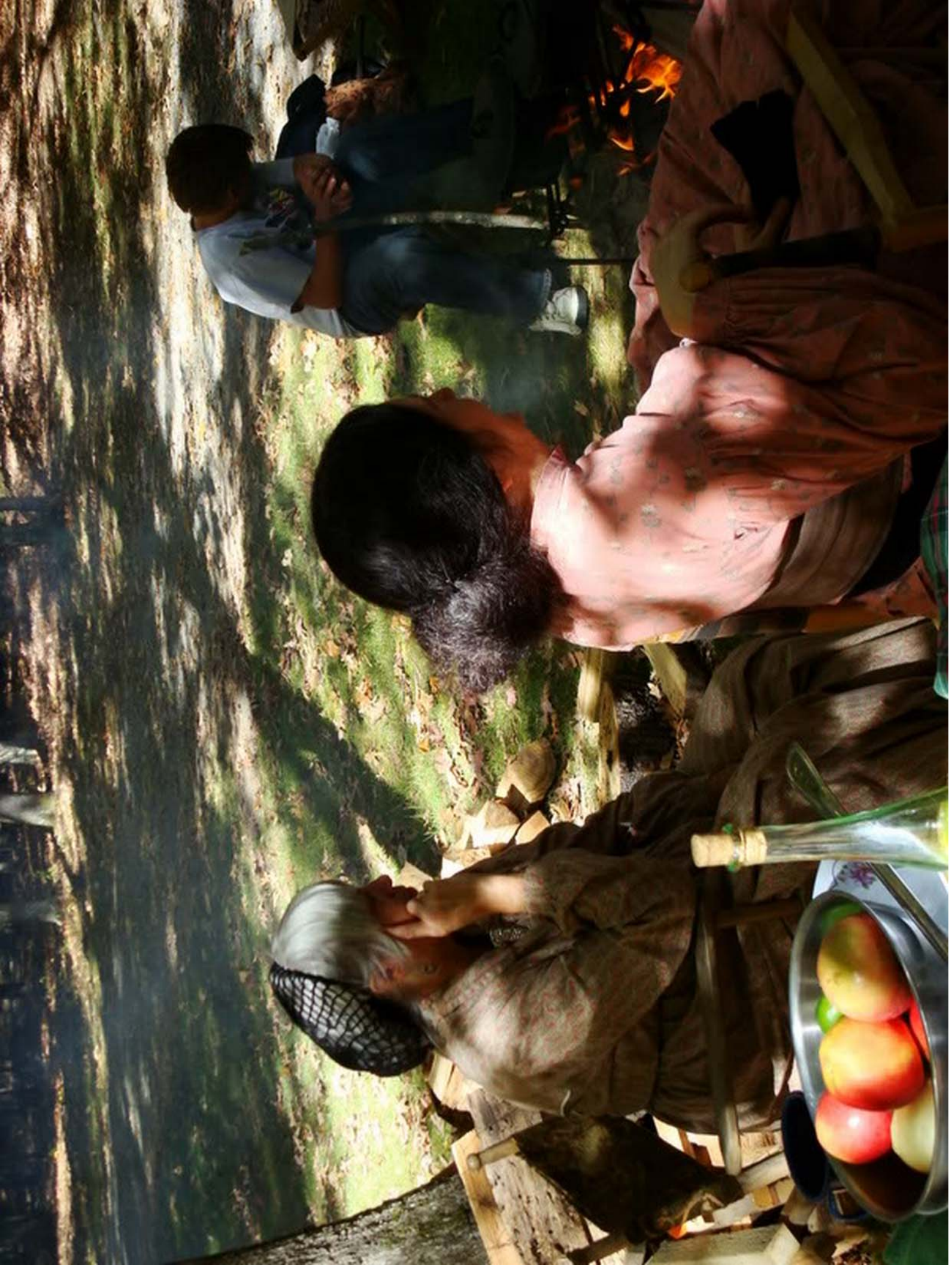
























The Fight in Greenham,
Hemel Hempstead.

Richard B. Day, Assistant

Almonds in West Virginia

Fourth Separate Brigade 8th Army Corps U.S.A.

Headquarters
in Beverly
1,855 officers and men
August 31, 1863



General
William W. Russell



Major General
John W. Johnston



Major General
John W. Johnston



Major General
John W. Johnston



Major General
John W. Johnston



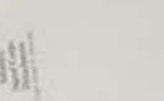
Major General
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Major General
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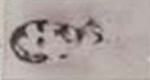
Major General
John W. Johnston



Major General
John W. Johnston

1st Brigade Army of Southwest Virginia C.S.A.

Headquarters
in Lewisburg
2,500 officers and men
engaged at
Drop Mountain



General
Robert S. Garnett



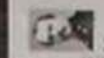
Major General
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Major General
John W. Johnston



Major General
John W. Johnston



General
Robert S. Garnett



Major General
John W. Johnston

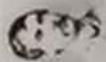
The victory was decisive and the enemy's retreat became a total rout.



His friends, drawing from their own experiences of a cruel division, I pointed out that he kept together well over 200. His wretched and naive prisoners and some knowledge are very hard. My job is about 100, 100 and more. Despite its

Richard C. Goss, Jr., William R. Arnold
Fourth Superior Regional
Jill Anne Corp
Box 4, Rolling Springs, MO 65750
November 7, 1981
(Official Printed)

So far as the beneficial results of the expedition to the enemy can be estimated, they amount to nothing.

[illegible]

Bregdan Conrad John Paddy
 Headquarters First English
 Army of Southwest Virginia
 Lewisburg
 November 25, 1865
 Official Record

1st Brigade Army of Southwest Virginia C.S.A.

Headquarters
in Lewisburg
2,500 officers and men
engaged at
Droop Mountain



Brigadier General
John Echols



Ferguson's Brigade
Col. Milton J. Ferguson



Jackson's Brigade
Col. William L. Jackson



Echols' Brigade
Col. George S. Patton

14th Virginia Cavalry
Col. James A. Cochran

16th Virginia Cavalry
Major James H. Newman
Redeemed to Lewisburg

19th Virginia Cavalry
Lt. Col. William P. Thompson

21st Virginia Cavalry
Lt. Col. Robert A. Bailey

22nd Virginia Infantry
Robert A. Bailey

on's
ndent
Battalion
mas Gibson

Fourth Separate Brigade 8th Army Corps U.S.A.

Headquarters
in Beverly
3,855 officers and men
August 31, 1863



Brigadier General
William W. Averell



2nd West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
Lt. Col. Alexander Scott



3rd West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
Lt. Col. Francis W.
Thompson



8th West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
Col. John H. Oley



14th Pennsylvania
Cavalry
Col. James M.
Schoonmaker

Gibson's
Independent
Cavalry Battalion
Major Thomas Gibson

U.S.A.

Headquarters
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3,855 officers and men
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2nd West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
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3rd West Virginia
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Thompson



8th West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
Col. John H. Oliver



14th Pennsylvania
Cavalry
Col. James M.
Schenck

Gibson's
Independent
Cavalry Battalion
Major Thomas Gibson



10th West Virginia
Volunteer Infantry
Col. Thomas M. Harris



28th Ohio
Volunteer Infantry
Col. Augustine Moore

1st West Virginia
Light Artillery
Battery B
Capt. John V. Keapers



Battery G
Capt. Charles T. Ewing

68th New York
Infantry,
Signal Corps
Detachment
Capt. Erwin A. Druscher

C.S.A.

Headquarters
in Lewisburg

700 officers and men
engaged at
Top Mountain



Brigadier General
John Echols



Echols' Brigade
Col. George S. Patton

22nd Virginia Infantry
Lt. Col. Robert A. Bailey

23rd Battalion
Virginia Infantry
(Derrick's Battalion)
Maj. William Blount

26th Battalion
Virginia Infantry
(Edgar's Battalion)
Lt. Col. George M. Edgar
Detached to Lewis Creek

Virginia Light Artillery
(Chapman's Company)
Capt. George B. Chapman



Jackson's Brigade
Col. William L. Jackson

19th Virginia Cavalry
Lt. Col. William T. Thompson

20th Virginia Cavalry
Col. William W. Anson

Virginia Horse Artillery
(Lury's Company)
Capt. William S. Lury



Ferguson's Brigade
Col. Milton J. Ferguson

14th Virginia Cavalry
Col. James A. Cochran

16th Virginia Cavalry
Maj. James H. Nominer
Detached to Lewisburg

Virginia Horse Artillery
(Jackson's Battery)
Capt. Thomas E. Jackson

The Battle at Droop Mountain

NEARLY FIVE MONTHS after West Virginia was admitted into the Union, the Confederate army of Brigadier General John Echols still occupied the prosperous Greenbrier Valley region of the new state. From its headquarters in Lewisburg, his army was the foremost defense of the Virginia-Tennessee Railroad, an important Confederate supply line in southwest Virginia.

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The reinforcements arrived just in time, for General Averell began his attack early. Throughout the morning, Echols' army gathered Confederate army held the high ground and blocked the highway with sharpshooters. But in the afternoon was forced by the crushing advance of Federal artillery on his left flank.

At the collapse of his lines, General Echols retreated south into Virginia, leaving the remnants of his command. Federal troops occupied Lewisburg on November 7.

but being burdened by prisoners and captured livestock, General Averell elected to return to his headquarters in Beverly, waiting until early December to lead a third, and ultimately successful attack on the vital railroad. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley in the spring of 1864 drew remaining Confederate troops out of West Virginia, thus leaving the new state securely under the control of the Federal government for the remainder of the war.

With nearly 400 casualties (140 U.S. and approximately 275 Confederate) the battle at Droop Mountain was one of the largest Civil War battles in West Virginia—and the last significant one.

NOTE:
This map was drawn from the viewpoint of Gen. Averell's Union army, which was moving south toward the Shenandoah Valley.



*"Poor me, with shock, Morris & Hubbard
of our old company, together with other
true friends & gallant soldiers now
'sleep their last sleep' on Droop Mountain.
My loss is great. I mourn sincerely."*

Lt. Colonel Andrew R. Barbee,
22nd Virginia Infantry

Monuments from Arms and Expenditure of the Civil War,
by Jack Cooper, Dover Publications

With a common view at the north end to the
south, the question of being Monument was
an actual difference between in the most
important respect through the region.

— Union
— Confederate



in?



in Civil War





Why Droop Mountain?

ROADS WERE CRITICAL to movement of the artillery and supply wagons necessary to support armies. Droop Mountain was a high ridge on the main north/south road connecting two major east/west crossings of the Alleghenies.

Even before the arrival of white settlers, native tribes used the mountain's level top as a shortcut between the Little Levels of Hillsboro and the Big Levels of Greenbrier.

Union armies to the north were certain to pass over the mountain in any effort to reach Confederate forces headquartered at Lexington.

With extensive views to the north and to the south, the summit of Droop Mountain was an ideal defensive position on the most important travel route through the region.



Illustrations from Arms and Equipment of the Civil War, by Jack Coggins, Dover Publications.

MAP
of the
BATTLE-FIELD
of
DROOP MOUNTAIN
from data a partial Survey
by
DEWITT TIPPING
4th Nov 1862

Scale: 10 miles = 1 inch

NOTE:
This map was drawn from the viewpoint
of Gen. Asa's Union army, which was
marching southwest. Therefore North
is at the bottom right of the map and
South is at the top left, diagonally
opposite to the usual perspective.



Union
Confederate



Artillery



Smoothbore guns

- made of bronze, iron or steel
- single barrel
- fired solid shot or shells
- used against infantry and cavalry



Rifled guns

- barrel with spiral grooves
- fired projectiles with fins or rifling
- used against infantry and cavalry



Smoothbore guns were used in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Rifled guns were developed in the 19th century.

They were used in the American Civil War.

They were used in the Crimean War.

They were used in the Boer War.

They were used in the First World War.

They were used in the Second World War.

They were used in the Korean War.

They were used in the Vietnam War.

They were used in the Gulf War.

They were used in the Bosnian War.

They were used in the Kosovo War.

They were used in the Chechen War.

They were used in the Russian Civil War.

They were used in the Spanish Civil War.

They were used in the Chinese Civil War.

They were used in the Japanese Civil War.

They were used in the Mongolian Civil War.

They were used in the Tibetan Civil War.

They were used in the Sino-Soviet border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Vietnamese border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Burmese border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Indonesian border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Pakistani border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Tibetan border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Mongolian border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Korean border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Japanese border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-American border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-British border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-French border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Dutch border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Russian border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Ottoman border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Persian border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Afghan border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Uzbek border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Kazakh border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Cyprus border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Israeli border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Palestinian border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Lebanese border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Syrian border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Iraqi border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Saudi border conflicts.

They were used in the Sino-Yemen border conflicts.



Cavalry

The Cavalry of the United States Army has a long and distinguished history. It has been a part of the nation's defense since the very beginning. The Cavalry has played a major role in many of the nation's most important battles. It has been a part of the nation's history since the very beginning. The Cavalry has played a major role in many of the nation's most important battles. It has been a part of the nation's history since the very beginning.

Mounted units

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Infantry

Weapons

Infantry Weapons

Infantry Weapons

Infantry Weapons

Infantry Weapons

Infantry Weapons

Infantry Weapons

Infantry Weapons

Infantry Weapons

Infantry Weapons



Infantry



Weapons

The first weapons of the American Revolution were the long-barreled, muzzle-loading rifles and muskets that were used by the Continental Army. These weapons were slow to load and had a limited range, but they were the only weapons available at the time.

By the time of the War of 1812, the American Army had adopted the M1801 Rifle-Musket, which was a more powerful and accurate weapon than the earlier models.

The M1801 Rifle-Musket was a long-barreled, muzzle-loading rifle that was used by the American Army during the War of 1812.

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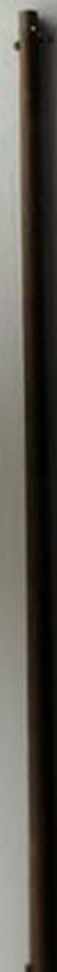
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U.S. Model 1801
Rifle-Musket

Algonquian bow and arrow

Colby's design









Infantry

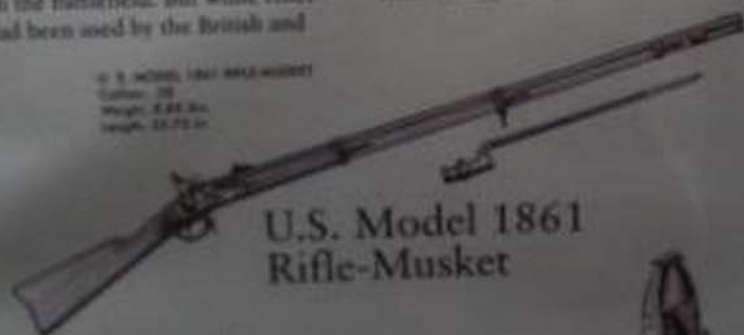
Weapons

The basic infantry weapon of the Civil War was the rifled musket. This had been developed and introduced into several armies during the preceding decade, and its effects were already making themselves felt on the battlefield. But while rifles had been used by the British and

French in the Crimea, and by the French and the Austrians in Italy, the Civil War was the first great conflict in which the combination of an accurate weapon and marksmanship of a high order forced radical changes in tactical formations.



U. S. MODEL 1861 RIFLE-MUSKET
Caliber .58
Weight 42.25 lbs.
Length 55.75 in.



U.S. Model 1861
Rifle-Musket



Sharps breech-loading rifle



Colt's Army revolver



To load: A cartridge was taken from the case, and the powder and ball were poured down the barrel and the bullet pushed down with the thumb. The rammer was then introduced from under the rifle barrel, the cap-shaped end pressed down on top of the bullet, and the bullet rammed firmly home till it seated on the powder. The rammer was returned, the hammer pulled back to the half cock, and a percussion cap taken from the cap box and pressed over the nipple. When ready to fire, the hammer was pulled back to full cock.

From *Illustrations from Arms and Equipment of the Civil War* by Jack Cragg, Dover Publications. Used by permission.

The New-York Times.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

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Personal Items

Items and Illustrations from the Life and Equipment of the Civil War
by Jack C. Higgins, District Historian, Civil War Foundation











Virginia State Seal

V.M.I. Cadet

C.S.A. Coat Button

Cont. Artillery

Cont. Infantry

U.S. Eagle Coat Button

Plain Colonial Buttons

Cont. Officer's Star

Unidentified

U.S. Eagle Cuff Button



Averell's August 1863 Campaign

Battle of Rocky Gap: August 26-27, 1863

In August 1863 General Averell left his headquarters at New Creek with 2,000 Union cavalry. Moving south through the Allegheny Mountains to Huntersville, Warm Springs, and Callaghan, his troopers pushed small groups of Confederate cavalry out of the area and destroyed a saltpeter works on Jackson River.

Averell then turned west towards Lewisburg, hoping to capture the Virginia State law library housed there and which was much desired by West Virginia lawmakers at their new capitol in Wheeling. As the Union troopers approached White Sulphur Springs on August 26, they found the road blocked at Rocky Gap by 1,900 Confederate infantry under Col. George S. Patton. Averell dismounted his men and sent them forward for repeated attacks in a fierce battle that raged throughout the day. Patton's men, however, repulsed every assault and Confederate line held until darkness ended the fighting.

Each side slept on the field, and the battle was renewed in the morning. Again the Confederate line held firm. By noon General Averell ordered his men to withdraw, leading them north to safety at Beverly. Union army casualties at Rocky Gap were 26 killed, 125 wounded, and 67 missing. Confederate losses were 20 killed, 129 wounded, and 13 missing.

Beverly

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Petersburg

Franklin

Monterey

Big Springs

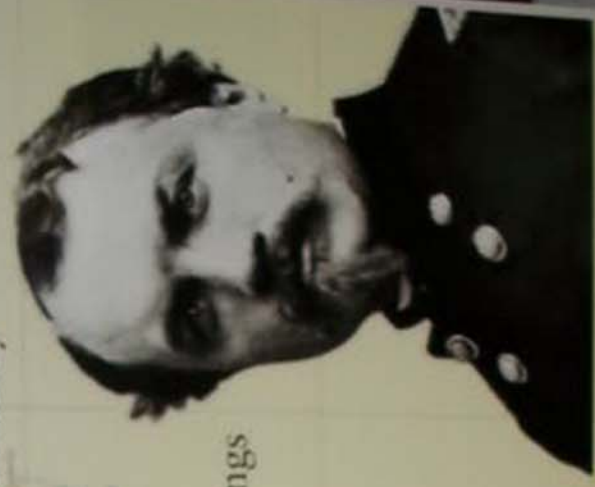
Huntersville

Warm Springs

Callaghan



Colonel George S. Patton
22nd Virginia Infantry
Army of Northwestern Virginia
CSA



MAP OF A TACTIC OF
VIRGINIA
A BATTLE OF
THE SHOTTER OF GEN. W. M. AVERELL
IN THE BATTLE OF ROCKY GAP
ON AUGUST 26-27, 1863
DRAWN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
LIEUT. COL. J. H. HARRIS
LIEUT. COL. J. H. HARRIS



Battle of Rocky Gap
(White Sulphur Springs)
August 26-27, 1863

October 8, 1963

Averell's December 1863 Campaign

Read on Victoria A. Brown's *Ballad* (December 16, 1963)

On December 8, 1943, a column of eight fish from New York City, 5,200 miles from their point of origin, were released in the Chesapeake Bay. The fish were released in the Chesapeake Bay, a body of water that is 18 miles long and 18 miles wide. The fish were released in the Chesapeake Bay, a body of water that is 18 miles long and 18 miles wide. The fish were released in the Chesapeake Bay, a body of water that is 18 miles long and 18 miles wide.

In the Vietnam river, several Salween fish were encountered. As expected, it turned out that a lot of food of Cambodian origin was expected to be eaten in Saigon at any moment. He immediately sent a detachment of 310 men and two carabins galloping to withdraw to secure the depot before the Viet arrived. They arrived the depot just in time, firing on the Viet a short while later, and coming in to retreat hardly back up the tracks. At first, a main body of troops was driven up the tracks. At first, they were driven up the tracks, and to be seen as they were to be driven up the tracks.

Saltillo

Coahuila

Rio Grande

Matamoros

Brownsville

Legend: Direction of Movement

The map shows a blue line representing the route of the Union army. It begins at Saltillo, moves south through Coahuila, crosses the Rio Grande into Mexico, and continues south along the Rio Grande past Matamoros to Brownsville. Arrows indicate the direction of travel.

NOTES

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Cubert Williams Jackson
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Raid on Virginia & Tennessee Railroad
at Salem, Virginia
December 16, 1863

at Salem, Mass. 1863
December 16, 1863





“The enemy knew his
advantage and pressed it
with great vigor. ...”

In my own command I saw how the boys fought. Among the men
the boys and gallant Capt. John W. Young fell bravely
and while leading his company
suffered what I consider, and John W. Young's
the enemy's, was, I hope, naturally wounded while
fighting by his side.

Lt. Col. William F. Thompson
North Carolina
December 8, 1863
[Quoted Record]

“During the summer of
1863 my brother Adam, a
boy less than sixteen years

old, was a member of the 10th Virginia Cavalry. He was
killed in a charge on the 10th of August, 1863, at the
battle of Gettysburg. He was a brave and gallant
soldier and died a hero's death.”

Joseph C. Clark
Company C
10th Virginia Cavalry
Gettysburg, Pa.
October 22, 1863



“Now the wildest scene
ensued right in front,

and August 31st
the fighting was
at its height. The
enemy's line was
broken and the
boys were
driving them
back. The
boys were
fighting
bravely and
gallantly.



“the whole road was
blocked with artillery.

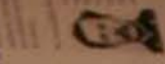
The boys were
fighting
bravely and
gallantly.
The enemy's
line was
broken and
the boys were
driving them
back. The
boys were
fighting
bravely and
gallantly.



“The enemy's line was
broken and the boys
were driving them
back. The boys were
fighting bravely and
gallantly.”



“my own friend of the
10th Virginia Cavalry
was killed in action
on August 31st, 1863.
He was a brave and
gallant soldier and
died a hero's death.”



“After driving in their
pickets and forcing back
their line of skirmishers,

It amounted to getting the battery in the best possible
position, and opening fire on the enemy's battery.
It was in this time that Captain's Cavalry, of
the battery, were killed severely, while at the same time,
working the machine steadily without the loss of a shot.

Capt. James N. Schenck
Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry
New York, 1836.
December 6, 1861
Official Record



“If they had said ‘Colonel,
surrender’ I would have

done so. But they said ‘Keep your damned red-headed
son of a bitch’ and I would not accommodate any man
who used such language to me.

Cpl. James A. Cochran
Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry
place and date unknown

“he took out his pencil and
memorandum book to
write something, but died
before he had time,

and a Yankee got his book and pencil also a letter in his
pocket from his sister and he carried them back to
Frankford and he happened to strike up a conversation
with a girl and told her about his men killing a rebel
and about him getting the book and pencil also the
letter, and the lady told him to let her see the book,
and as soon as she looked at it she screamed out it was
her brother's book and the letter was one she had
written him.”

James Z. McChesney
Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry
near Lewisburg
November 16, 1861



The Yankee shot one of the 14th, (James McCreary) and he took out his pencil and memorandum book to write something, but died before he had time,

and a Yankee got his book and pencil also a letter in his pocket from his sister and he carried them back to Frankford and he happened to pick up a conversation with a girl and told her about his men killing a rebel and about him getting the book and pencil also the letter, and the lady told him to let her see the book, and as soon as she looked at it she screamed out Oh was her brother's book and the letter was one she had written him.

James Z. McCreary
Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry
near Lewisburg
November 16, 1863



I accidentally fell back in a good order as the nature of the case would admit, under severe shelling and an enfilading fire of musketry, making a necessary and better reaching the road. I fear my loss is about 100 in killed and wounded, including a number of gallant officers.

Col. William L. Jackson
Ninth Virginia Cavalry
commanding brigade
Hudspers
near Union, W.Va.
November 8, 1863
Official Record



The majority of my command, officers and men, behaved with great courage and endurance, went out there with nothing but powder and shot and did make the enemy with their guns.

Col. William W. Averett
Twentieth Virginia Cavalry
Hudspers
near Sky Pond Mountain
November 8, 1863
Official Record

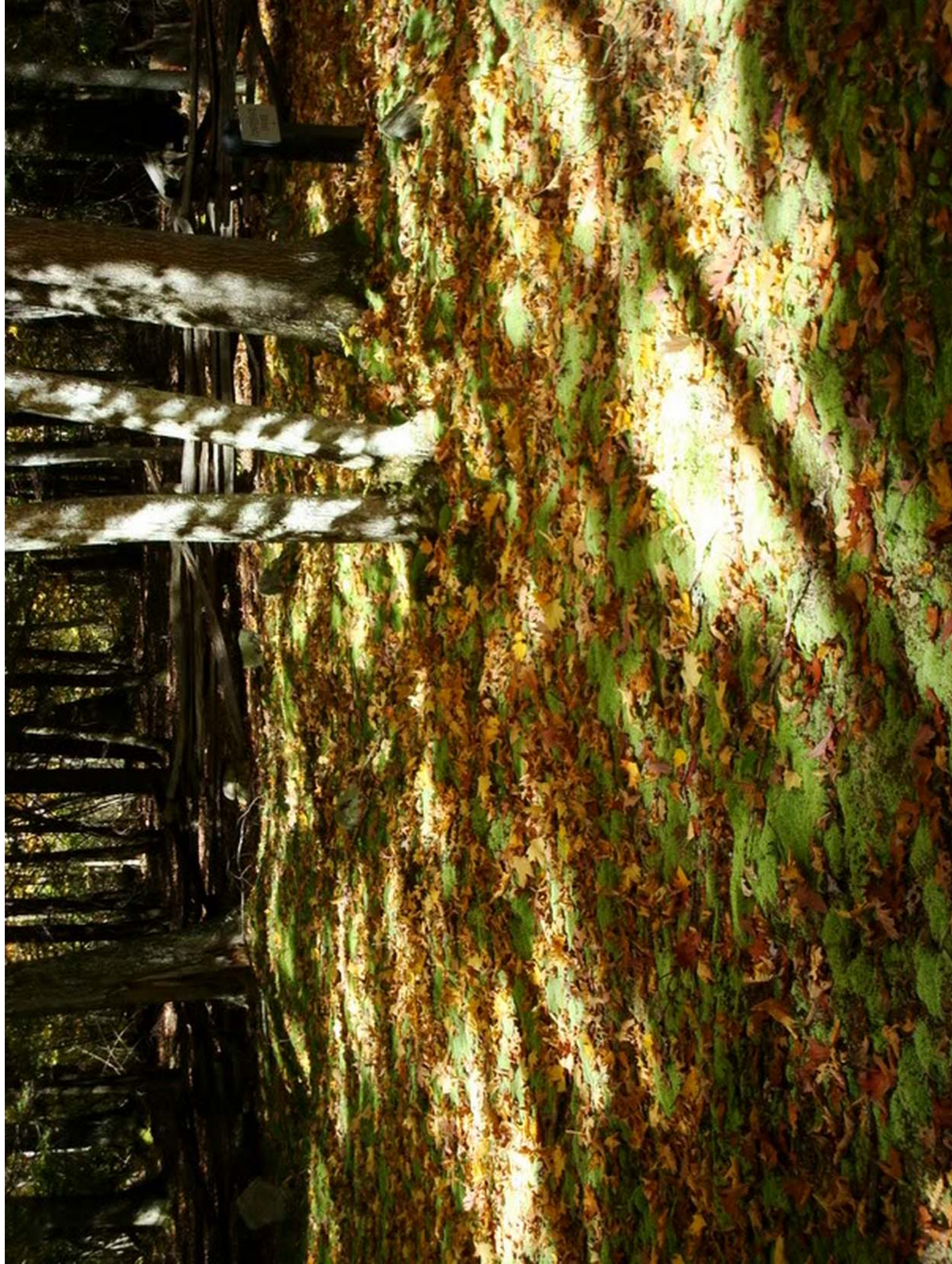














CONFEDERATE
GRAVES















